



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

wrapping paper that is soiled or has been used for any other purpose, but shall wrap the same in fresh, clean wrapping paper. No refuse, scraps, bones, rancid fat, or decaying flesh shall be kept in any ice box in any meat shop with any such fresh meat.

(3) Live poultry shall not be kept in the same room or compartment in which meat is kept or offered for sale; nor shall live poultry be kept in any room or compartment adjoining such room or compartment if the conditions are such that the room or compartment in which the live poultry is kept ventilates or is liable to ventilate into said other room or compartment, so that the odors from the fowls and their inclosures may contaminate the meat.

(4) Any person violating any provision of these rules shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for every violation thereof.

CAMDEN, N. J.

SPITTING.

[Ordinance passed by board of health Apr. 25, 1910.]

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the board of health of the city of Camden*, That spitting or expectorating upon the sidewalk of any street, alley, thoroughfare, square, park, or other public place in the city of Camden, or upon the floor, walls, seats of any room, hall, or office in any hotel or other part of any tenement or lodging house which is used in common by the guests or inmates thereof, or upon the floor, walls, or other part of any theater, store, factory, or of any building which is used in common by the public, or upon the floor of any ferryboat, street car, or railroad car, or other public conveyance, or upon the floor of any ferryhouse, depot, station, or upon the station platform or stairs of an elevated railroad or other common carrier, or into the street from the cars, stairs, or platform of an elevated railroad, is hereby forbidden.

SEC. 2. *Be it ordained*, That every corporation, proprietor, or other person owning, operating, or controlling any such building, store, factory, ferryboat, street car, or railroad car or other public conveyance, ferryhouse, depot, or station, station platform or stairs of an elevated railroad or other common carrier, are hereby required to keep permanently posted in each of said places a sufficient number of notices forbidding spitting, according to the provisions of section 1 of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. *Be it ordained*, That every corporation, proprietor, or other person owning, operating, or controlling any store, factory, theater, or other building or room which is used in common by the public, or any street or railroad car or other public conveyance, or any depot or railroad station, shall provide a sufficient number of non-absorbent receptacles for expectoration, and shall provide for satisfactory cleansing and disinfection thereof at least once in 24 hours.

SEC. 4. It is hereby made the duty of every corporation, proprietor, or other person owning, operating, or controlling any manufacturing concern in the city of Camden, in which two or more persons are employed, to provide a sufficient number of non-absorbent receptacles for spitting.

SEC. 5. Any person violating any of the provisions of the four preceding sections of this ordinance shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than \$1 and not more than \$5 for the first offense, and in any sum not less than \$5 and not more than \$10 for each and every subsequent violation of the provisions of said four sections; and on failure to pay said fine shall be committed to the county jail for a period not exceeding 30 days.

SEC. 6. *Be it ordained* that the following placard shall be exposed by the proprietors, agents, or other persons in charge of said public buildings or conveyances:

"Spitting herein prohibited in this building or conveyance under a penalty of five dollars fine or thirty days' imprisonment. By order of the board of health, Camden, N. J."

SEC. 7. *Be it ordained* that this ordinance shall take effect immediately.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, BOARDING HOUSES—REGULATION AND INSPECTION.

[Ordinance approved Dec. 22, 1910.]

Providing for the inspection, regulation, and licensing of hotels, restaurants, cafés, boarding houses, inns, taverns, and other public eating houses and places in the city of Minneapolis, for the preservation and the prevention and suppression of disease in said city.

SECTION 1. The word "hotel" as used in this ordinance shall be construed as meaning any place where persons are permitted to eat and are furnished with a bed in which

to sleep in consideration of a fixed price therefor. The word "restaurant," or "café," as used in this ordinance, shall be construed as meaning any place where a person or persons, other than the employees of such restaurant or café, in consideration of a fixed price, are provided with food to eat but are not furnished with a room or bed in which to sleep. The words "inns" and "taverns," as used in this ordinance, shall be construed as meaning all other public places where boarders are furnished with a meal or meals, either by the day, week, or month, with or without being provided with a sleeping apartment. The words "hotel, restaurant, café, inn, tavern or other public eating houses or places," as used in this ordinance, shall not be construed to mean a private residence occupied by a family where boarders are kept under private arrangement and are not catering to the general public for patronage.

No building or part of any building or any place in the city of Minneapolis shall be used as a hotel, restaurant, café, boarding house, inn, tavern, or public eating house or place, as herein defined, unless the proprietor of such hotel, restaurant, café, boarding house, inn, tavern, or public eating house or place has obtained a license therefor as herein provided.

SEC. 2. Any person, company, or corporation desiring a license to conduct or operate as a hotel, restaurant, café, boarding house, inn, tavern, or public eating house or place, any building or any part of any building or any place in the city of Minneapolis, shall file with the commissioner of health of said city a written application to the city council for such license, giving in such application the full name and address of the proprietor of the proposed hotel, restaurant, café, boarding house, inn, tavern, or public eating house or place, the name of the owner of the premises and the location of the building or buildings or portion thereof or place intended to be used as a hotel, restaurant, café, boarding house, inn, tavern, or public eating house or place in said city. Upon the filing of any such application for a license, the premises and place therein described shall be inspected by the commissioner of health or his deputies, who shall keep a permanent record of such inspection. The commissioner of health shall present to the city council all applications for such license. Such license shall be issued to the applicant by the commissioner of health when authorized and directed by the city council so to do, upon the presentation by the applicant to the commissioner of health of a receipt from the city treasurer showing payment into the city treasury of the license fee required for such license. The license fee for such license is hereby fixed and established at \$5 per annum for each hotel, restaurant, café, boarding house, inn, tavern, or public eating house and place in the city of Minneapolis. All licenses issued under this ordinance shall be in force for one year after the issuance of the same, unless sooner revoked.

SEC. 3. The commissioner of health and his deputies shall at all times have the right to enter into and upon and inspect any and all hotels, restaurants, cafés, boarding houses, inns, taverns, and other public eating houses and places in the city of Minneapolis whenever the commissioner of health shall deem the same necessary for the preservation of health and the prevention and suppression of disease in said city.

SEC. 4. The owner, proprietor, and person in charge of any hotel, restaurant, café, boarding house, inn, tavern, or other public eating house or place in the city of Minneapolis shall, in conducting the same, comply with and conform to each and all of the following rules and regulations, to wit:

(a) Kitchen and dining room floors shall be tongued and grooved, or covered with linoleum or other substance in order to prevent deposit and accumulation of filth or dirt in crevices.

(b) No garbage or filth shall be allowed to stand or accumulate about the premises for a longer period than 24 hours.

(c) Milk and butter shall be kept in an ice box separate from that in which meat, vegetables, and other articles of food are kept.

(d) Ice boxes and refrigerators must be thoroughly cleansed and put in a pure and sanitary condition at least once every three days.

(e) All kitchen and dining room floors shall be carefully mopped and cleaned or oiled at least once every three days.

(f) All knives, forks, spoons, dishes, and other tableware shall be thoroughly sterilized with steam or boiling water each time after they are used.

(g) All kitchens and dining rooms shall be thoroughly screened and protected from dust and flies.

(h) All furniture, counters, cellars, closets, and the surrounding premises must be kept and maintained in a good sanitary condition.

(i) Every room used for the manufacture, storage, or sale of food products shall be light, dry, and airy, its walls and floors shall be so constructed as to exclude rats and other vermin, and shall be at all times free from moisture and kept in good repair. Its floors shall have a smooth surface constructed of wood, cement, or tiles laid in cement,

save that when the floor is more than 4 feet below the level of the street, or adjacent ground, it shall never be constructed of wood.

(j) No water-closet, earth closet, privy, or ash pit shall communicate directly with any bake room or kitchen of any hotel, restaurant, café, boarding house, inn, tavern, or other public eating house or place.

SEC. 5. All licenses granted or issued under this ordinance shall be subject to revocation at any time by the city council, in its discretion, or by the mayor.

SEC. 6. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, on conviction thereof before the municipal court of the city of Minneapolis, be punished by a fine not to exceed \$50 nor less than \$10 for each offense or upon default in the payment of such fine, by imprisonment not to exceed 60 days.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after April 1, 1911.

REPORTS TO THE SURGEON GENERAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

DISTRIBUTION OF POISON.

In connection with the making of a squirrel-free zone around the cities in California on San Francisco Bay, 23 acres of land in Alameda County were covered with poison during the week ended March 11, 1911.

Record of Plague Infection.

Places.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number of rodents found infected since May, 1907.
California:				
Cities—				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908.....	Oct. 23, 1908.....	None.....	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Oct. 26, 1909.....	Dec. 1, 1908.....	do.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907.....	None recorded.....	do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908.....	None.....	Aug. 21, 1908.....	1 squirrel.
Counties—				
Alameda (exclusive of the city of Oakland).	Sept. 26, 1909.....	Wood rat, Oct. 17, 1909.....	Feb. 1, 1911.....	94 squirrels.
Contra Costa.....	July 21, 1908.....	None.....	Sept. 10, 1910.....	1 wood rat.
Merced.....	None recorded.....	do.....	June 6, 1910.....	247 squirrels.
Monterey.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 5, 1910.....	do.....	do.....	4 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	None recorded.....	do.....	July 11, 1910.....	20 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 9, 1911.....	11 squirrels.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 23, 1910.....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1910.....	1 squirrel.
Santa Cruz.....	None recorded.....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1910.....	23 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	do.....	do.....	May 17, 1910.....	3 squirrels.
Washington:				
Seattle.....	Oct. 30, 1907.....	Feb. 8, 1910.....	None.....	5 squirrels.
				22 rats.

Rats Collected and Examined for Plague Infection.

Place.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	Mar. 11.....	.....	1 89	63	.....
Oakland.....	do.....	25	2 644	543	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	11	3 1,673	1,215	.....
Counties—					
Mariposa.....	do.....	.....	4 8	8	.....
Total.....		36	2,414	1,829	.....

¹ Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 65, *Mus musculus* 24.

² Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 564, *Mus rattus* 4, *Mus musculus* 76.

³ Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 1,055, *Mus rattus* 141, *Mus musculus* 333, *Mus alexandrinus* 144.

⁴ Identified, *Mus musculus* 8.